

28 Aug 06

Band Plays Another Tune

Story by

Capt. Stacy Ouellette

8th U.S. Army Public Affairs Office

Usually she practices her trumpet, but during Ulchi Focus Lens the 8th Army Band member spends most of her time with her M-16A2.

Spc. Stacey Rush is one of dozens of Soldiers from the 8th Army Band who serve long thankless hours as guards during the annual exercise ensuring the security of the ROK-US alliance. In spite of the long hours she and her fellow guardsmen continue to workout and play their instruments.

Ulchi Focus Lens is a complex training exercise in which many units within 8th Army take part. Members from the 8th Army Band provide necessary security for Command Post OSCAR during the exercise.

“The Soldiers are doing a great job despite some of the grief they get for simply doing their jobs to standard. We’re continuously supporting the mission day in and out, in all kinds of weather and playing a critical role in securing the compound,” said Sgt. 1st Class Brian O’Neill, the CP OSCAR’s sergeant of the guard.

Guards are positioned at the entrance of the compound to properly indentify all personnel and equip-

ment authorized to enter. Personnel are required to have access badges while written permission must accompany all equipment in order to enter.

“The guards are the enforcers of physical security for CP OSCAR and ensure operational security is upheld. They check everyone entering the compound for unauthorized recording media and check the validity of badges,” Capt. Alex Rodriguez, Troop Command intelligence officer said.

“The stuff going on here at CP OSCAR is a vital part of the defense of the Republic of Korea and it needs to be understood that we’re putting the security of the ROK-US alliance at risk by violating entry rules,” said O’Neill.

“The most common violation is people trying to smuggle cellular phones into the compound. There is a temporary storage area designated specifically for this, and it is important that anyone entering the compound use it,” O’Neill said.

O'Neill said he and his guards understand the importance of their mission. They are posted for the duration of the exercise through any weather conditions and



Photo by Sgt. Lee, Jung-woo
8th U.S. Army Band Soldiers are on guard duty

are responsible for closing down the compound after it is vacated.

Rush has been stationed in Korea for two years. This is her third exercise as a guard.

“The hardest part is the sleep schedule. We work 12 hours a day. Three hours of it is spent practicing with our instruments when we’re not on guard duty,” Rush said.

Weather in Daegu

AUG 28

High T Low T

92 F 70 F
33 C 21 C

AUG 29

High T Low T

92 F 72 F
33 C 22 C

AUG 30

High T Low T

83 F	69 F
28 C	21 C

KATUSA Code of Conduct

By Pvt. Jun, Min-soo / KATUSA

As U.S. Army Soldiers have the Soldier's Creed, Korean Augmentees To the United States Army also have their own Code of Conduct. The conduct not only means a lot to KATUSAs, but also solidifies friendship between U.S. Soldiers and KATUSAs by directing KATUSAS to be military ambassadors. The purpose of having the KATUSA program, in general, is to have Korean-speaking soldiers to assist with communication. KATUSAs also play an important role in the areas of translation between the local populace, economy and the U.S. Army while also providing help to the U.S. maneuvering around in an unfamiliar environment. They often help U.S. Soldiers new to the Peninsula understand the culture, customs and a bit of the language. "The reason why I joined the KATUSA program is to have better living conditions and improve my English. However, when I read the Code of Conduct, it changed my mind as to why I serve my country" said 8th Army engineer, Facility & Construction Cpl. Kang, Ki-tae. "I should be a representative for my country and have an excellent relationship with U.S. Soldiers" said Cpl. Kang. The KATUSA Code of conduct is as follows:

1. We do our best to accomplish given duties with the high spirit of a Soldier to become a role model of the ROKA Soldiers.

2. We abide by regulations and reinforce the combined combat power with a positive and active working attitude.

3. We take pride in ourselves as a military ambassador and affirmatively encourage the mutual relations between the two armies.

Voice of the Hwarang Staff (AUG 2006)

Lt. Gen. David P. Valcourt -----	8th U.S. Army Commanding General
Lt. Col. Kenneth W. McDorman -----	8th U.S. Army Public Affairs Officer
Master Sgt. Sue Harper -----	8th U.S. Army Public Affairs SGM
Sgt. Shim, Yung-sik -----	NCOIC
Cpl. Kim, Hyung-jin -----	Hwarang Editor, Layout and design
Cpl. Sadie Bleistein -----	Assistant Editor
Sgt. Lee, Jung-woo -----	Staff Writer
Pfc. Fay Jakymec -----	Staff Writer
Pfc. Brandon P. Moreno -----	Staff Writer
Pvt. Nam, Jin-yung -----	Staff Writer
Pvt. Jun, Min-soo -----	Staff Writer
Pvt. Kim, Jae-hwan -----	Staff Writer
Pvt. Suk, Sang-hoon -----	Staff Writer

The Voice of the Hwarang is published by the Eighth U.S. Army Public Affairs Office and is an authorized publication under the provision of AR 360-1 and is published on the internet at <http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/PAO/hwarang3.htm>. Contents of the Voice of the Hwarang are not necessarily the official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Army. All editorial content of the Voice of the Hwarang should be directed to the Publication Editor or the OIC. The staff can be contacted at : DSN 764 - 3277.

KOREAN TONGUE

By Pvt. Nam, Jin-yung / KATUSA

#Essential Expressions

A: Do you have any plans for this weekend?

A: Joo – Mahl – Eh – Muh – Hahl – Guh – Nee?

B: I am going to a dance party Saturday night.

B: Toh – Yo – Il – Bahm – Nahn – Dance - Party – Gahl – Kuh – Ya.

A: Let's go together!

A: Kahtchi – Kah – Jah!

B: That's a good idea.

B: Joh – Uhn – Saeng – Kahk – Ee – Ya.

#Military Term

Rank

Second Lieutenant : So – Wee

First Lieutenant : Joong – Wee

Captain : Dae – Wee

Major : So – Lyung

Lieutenant Colonel : Joong – Lyung

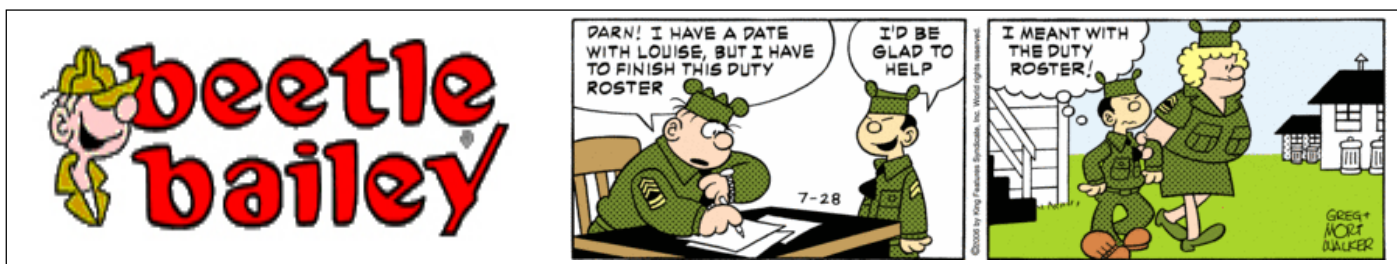
Colonel : Dae – Lyung

Brigadier General : Joon – Jahng

Major General : So – Jahng

Lieutenant General : Joong – Jahng

General : Dae – Jahng



The voice of the Warriors

By Pvt. Kim, Jae-hwan and Pvt. Suk, Sang-hoon / KATUSA

< Question >

*What do you like about Camp Walker?
(or what do you do not like about it?)*



Lt. Col. Peter T. McHugh
Chief, Operations 8th U.S. Army Surgeon
Madigan Army Medical Center

"I like people who work together in Camp Walker. They are so integrated that they work as a team. Also, Daegu Mountain DFAC is one of the best DFACs I have used."



Sgt. 1st Class. Will Baxter
NCOIC, Postal Operations
G1, 8th U.S. Army

"I enjoyed the realistic training that is being afforded to our junior soldiers here at CP Oscar. The Camp Walker community has been great to our needs. Moreover, the DFAC and MWR facilities have been awesome."



Spc. Daniel Florez
Driver
Alpha Company, 524 Military Intelligence

"Its size is small, so it is more peaceful than larger posts. That's a good point of Camp Walker. Because of its size, however, the Post Exchange is too small, and I'm a little dissatisfied with that."



Pvt. Kim, Sun-hyung
Visitor escort
S3, USATC-K

"I'm having troubles with the hot weather here in Camp Walker. However, the awesome DFAC compensates for it."

KOREAN WAR - THE WAR THAT IS STILL GOING ON

Historical Information Compiled by

Sgt. Lee, Jung-woo / KATUSA

8th U.S. Army Public Affairs Office

Hwarang staff writer

ROK/US Soldiers are here at Daegu to defend freedom. But sometimes, we forget the importance of it. That is because it is around us all the time. Like air that is crucial to our living, freedom is essential to us. However its gravity is easily tattered. That is why we need to talk about the incidents that happened in Korea in 1950s. Then, let's go back to the 50s.

Rattling sounds of tanks spread all over the field. Thousands of North Korean soldiers wearing battle gear call cadence when they march. Their voices echo on a mountain. Nobody had ever predicted the most unlikely incident would happen. The surprising invasion of DPRK(Democratic People's Republic of Korea) was committed June 25, 1950. It was on the verge of colliding two totally different doctrines – democracy and socialism into each other at last.

It was Sunday morning June 25, 1950 when DPRK troops crossed the 38th parallel which was set by the Soviet Unions and the U.S. to unarm Japanese troops who illegally captured the Korean Peninsula. North Korea (DPRK) didn't warn to its counterpart, and there was no declaration of war. South Korea (ROK) inactivated the military alert although they received espionage that North Korea was building its military forces to overturn the South Korean government.

North Korea had prepared for the war for a long time with the support of the Soviet Union. They marched down to the capital of South Korea, Seoul with a host of T-3 tanks under the plan of capturing Busan before Aug. 15 and holding 'Liberation Day' ceremonies there. North Korean forces needed to hurry to take advantage of their prominent and surpassing military forces. The South Korean Army was rela-

tively weak at the time. Thus, but for other nations' help, South Korea would have fallen into the hands of the North Korean regime in the 50s. Under this situation, South Korean Soldiers did not quit but fought back bravely to thwart the ambition of communists. However, due to the heavily armed communists, they had no choice but to withdraw to the Nakdong River near Daegu.

Meanwhile, the South Korean government appealed to the United Nations. In response, the Security Council passed a resolution ordering the communists to withdraw to the 38th parallel and encouraged all member countries to give military support to the Republic. Subsequently, the U. S. Army and allied nations including Australia, Britain, France, Canada and 11 more countries decided to send troops to protect democracy on the Peninsula and restrain communists from expanding.

Aug. 3, 1950, the South Korean Army set a defense line that is called the 'Nakdong-River Defense Line', the tactical perimeters were distant from Daegu about 22 Kilometers(12 miles) north. It was crucial to keep this line to take the initiative of the war. The North Korean Army also knew the importance of that line. Because of this, they dispatch reinforcements of 35 T-34 tanks and three more divisions around 21, 500 soldiers.

As the North Korean regime declared, they concentrated on collapsing the defense line to go through to Busan by Aug. 15. But they consequently failed due to the lengthened and distorted troop formations over the Peninsula which was caused by their hasty tactics. It was hard to fight and supply effectively when the troop formations became lengthened.

1st Division and 13th Division of the ROK Army with the support of 1st Calvary Division of the U.S. Army formed a defensive line to revenge. There was a tug-of-war between the Allied forces and the communists. A territory which belonged to the alliance in the morning was taken by communists at night. Right after, the allied forces took it back in the morning and then

lost it again at night. The situation was almost impossible to foretell.

At that moment, Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the Allied Forces succeeded in a surprise landing at Incheon, pushing the communists out of South Korea and advanced into the North.

But in October, the Communist Chinese intervened, throwing such large numbers of troops into battle, the U.N. forces were forced to retreat. Seoul once again fell into communist hands on Jan. 4, 1951. The U.N. forces regrouped and mounted a counterattack, retaking Seoul on March 12. A stalemate was reached roughly in the area along the 38th Parallel, where the conflict had begun.

At this point, the Soviet Union called for truce negotiations, which finally began at Kaeseong, July of 1951, and were transferred to Panmunjeon in November of the same year. The talks dragged on for two years before an armistice agreement was reached July 27, 1953.

Unfortunately, our fathers' patriotic and brave trials could not put an end to the war. And there are still lots of intimidations committed by North Korea such as weapons of mass destruction. However, we're standing here, right on the place our fathers purchased with their precious lives to keep the defense line intact. With our friends, we are always vigilant and ready to fight tonight, going together to protect our beloved one – family, friends and most of all, democracy. The futures of the U.S. and the ROK are forever indeed.

<Reference: <http://www.wikipedia.com> - The Korean War>



The Battle of Incheon was a decisive invasion and battle during the Korean War.